
XII. *Description of a new Species of Dimorpha.* By Edward Rudge, Esq. F.R.S. and L.S.

Read May 5, 1807.

THE genus *Dimorpha* (*Parivoa*, Aubl.) having been adopted by Willdenow from Schreber, and selected in his *Elements of Botany* as an example of a rare and uncommon fructification, along with Aublet's figure and specific name of *grandiflora*, I am induced to lay before the Linnean Society a figure and description of the real *D. grandiflora*, which I trust will illustrate this beautiful genus more satisfactorily than it has been hitherto done.

This species, from its corresponding in all respects with Aublet's description of his *grandiflora*, I imagine to be the plant meant under that name by him. His figure appears to belong to his second species, confounded with a very different plant.

I am indebted to the researches of my friend Mr. Salisbury for the detection of this mistake in Aublet's work; and I am confirmed in this opinion by finding, upon examination of the original specimen in Sir Joseph Banks's herbarium, that the plant figured in Aublet's tab. 304, does not belong to the genus *Dimorpha*. Specimens of that shrub in flower, collected in Guiana, and now in my possession, prove it to be a species of *Cyclas*.

DIMORPHA GRANDIFLORA.

D. foliolis 2-jugis (an pluribus?) parum acuminatis, vexillo plusquam 2-pollicari valde convoluto, filamentis inferne vix pubescentibus.

TAB. XX.

Sponte nascentem in *La Guiane* ad fluviorum ripas legit J. Martin. Floret *Septembri*.

ARBOR trunco crassitie hominis, 30 pedes alta vel plus: ligno rubro solidoque: Rami juniores cinerei cum tuberculis et punctis multis albidis, teretes.

FOLIA alterna, abrupte pinnata: *Petioli* basi incrassati, glabri: *Petioluli* crassiores quam *petiolus*, glabri: *Foliola* in omnibus nostris exemplaribus 2-juga, inferius forte 3—4-juga, ovato-lanceolata, latere interiore sæpius parum angustiore, integerima, parum acuminata, inferne evidenter marginata, utrinque glabra, superiora majora: *Nervi* tenues.

STIPULÆ 2, petiolo ad basin insertæ, late auriculares, versùs flores repente majores, ni fallor persistentes vix enim inferiores minores esse squamas gemmaceas credam.

FLORES racemo brevi ex axillis ultimis penultimisque.

PEDUNCULUS crassitie pennæ corvinæ, a basi mox in ramulos alternos sæpius 2-floros decompositus, glaber. *Pedicelli* basi apiceque articulati.

BRACTEA ad basin singulorum ramorum pedicellorumque decidua: 2 aliæ juxta apicem pedicelli alternæ, sed ita approximate ut alia aliam amplexetur, semiorbiculares, obtusæ, extus tomentosæ, persistentes.

TORUS $2\frac{1}{2}$ lineas longus, obconicus basi cylindraceâ, extus tomentosus, intus infra insertionem calycis petalorumque callo 7-lobo crasso abunde mellifero vestitus.

CALYX

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